



THE CHINA MAIL.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

## BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 17th September, the Wife of R. McMurdo, of a Daughter.

## DEATHS.

At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on the 11th September, Sergeant JAMES O'XIR, 20th Regiment, aged 38 years.

At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 13th September, JAMES KIRKALY, Seaman, late ship *Harkaway*.

At Hongkong, on the 15th September, ARCHIBALD, Infant son of R. McMurdo.

At Hongkong, on the 16th September, WILLIAM KING, late H. M. Military Store Department, aged 44 years and 6 m.

At Hongkong, on the 17th September, J. C. HARPER, late Physician, Whampoa, aged 45 years.

At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 17th September, JOHN NORMAN SEAMAN.

At Hongkong, on the 18th September, MARIA STACEY, At Hongkong, youngest daughter of M. J. d'AGURO, Merchant.

At Shanghai, on the 12th September, CHARLES GARY, aged 50 years.

On the 13th September, in the Shanghai Hospital, JOHN KING, of New Jersey, U. S. A.

At the "Exchange," Hongkong, at 3:00 A.M., the 14th September, of Acute Rheumatism, Mark, commonly called "Mark the Sailor."

On the 8th September, suddenly, on board of the *Amiral Charner*, John W. SINCLAIR.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

French Admiral on route to Corea—News from Peking—Tientsin—Extensive purchase of steamers of Japanese—News from Shanghai—Settlement of compensation for the "Firefly"—Collisions—The Stamp Act in Hongkong—The new dollars—Kidnapping case—Hotel Company meeting—The Chinese and Portuguese at Macao—Heavy gales on the coast.

Our news from the North is not pecuniarily exciting. There has not been time to receive intelligence of any action against Corea on the part of the French. The French Admiral had reached Chefoo in his flag ship accompanied by a Corvette, and other vessels of war were expected. Upon their arrival the whole were to start for Corea and will doubtless give the Corsairs a new opinion of foreigners to that now prevailing.

We learn from Peking that the mother of the emperor's tutor has recently died, and in accordance with Chinese custom the latter should now retire from his functions and all active employment, for three years. The Empress, however, has insisted that so serious an interruption to His Majesty's studies cannot be allowed, and that the tutor shall resume his duties after a retreat of 100 days. The emperor has given Tls. 2,000 towards the funeral expenses.

Business at Tientsin is reported dull so far as foreign houses are concerned, the Chinese slowly and surely getting it more into their own hands. The market for manufactures appears to be recovering slightly, with the returning cool weather, and prices are steadier, except in the case of grey shirtings, where improvement can hardly be looked for, in view of the large stock already held, and continued arrivals.

Several further sales of steamers to the Japanese have taken place at Nagasaki. The Prince of Higo has purchased the *Fairy* through Messrs. Glover & Co. for \$25,000; Messrs. Alt & Co. have sold the *Japan* to the Prince of Akeo for \$110,000, and the Government have bought the *Mercury* from Messrs. Glover & Co. for \$30,000. The late gunboat *Kestrel*, belonging to the same firm, is also reported to have been sold to the government, which has chartered the steamer *Higo* for Osaka and Yedo. Dr. Baudin is reported to have gone home to see the Tycoon, who is believed to be ill. The nibbles made at the *Chusan* have again resulted in disappointment to the owners, andYokohama on the 29th, via the Chinese Steamer *Yangtze*

"causing injuries

Chosiu's bat-

for the neigh-

the Japanese

in their purchase,

gone up to 317 per

ars in the market.

The new Dollar has been made "the" or "a" legal tender; which article is to be used we shall doubtless learn in next Saturday's Gazette.

We learn upon good authority that the Tao-tai has consented to raise his contribution to the Municipal exchequer under the head of wharfage dues, to \$14,000. His Excellency has, we learn, been confirmed in his appointment, which was at first acting, and promoted from the second to the first grade of the blue button.

The temporary joss house erected by Cantonese on the Hongqua settlement, in connection with the processions which have lately been parambulating the streets, was pulled down on Sunday, and the festival is at an end. A Chinese blew himself up while firing a gun, as an appropriate finale. The Hotel company have held a meeting, which we report in another column.

The northern Chinamen are excessively disgusted at the whole pageant, which, they say, was purely rebel; the costumes adopted being those worn in the Kwantung province before the establishment of the present dynasty—identical with those adopted by the Taiping rebels.

An illustration has recently occurred on the part of the Chinese against a fort on the point opposite the city. The real particulars, so far as we can learn however, seem to be of a far more pacific nature. It is very likely that the Chinese are highly dissatisfied with "the bold stroke of policy" the Portuguese have been guilty of

This vessel was in the possession of three American gentlemen, and was by them chartered to the Imperial Commissioner Le Foo-tai, for the purpose of assisting in conducting operations against the rebels, when they were ravaging the Kiangsu province. The charter party contained a clause to the effect that in the event of the steamer being lost, the Foo-tai would hold himself responsible for the sum of Tls. 35,000 as compensation. The vessel accordingly proceeded up the country and unfortunately was captured by some rowdies and fell into the hands of the rebels. A demand was, therefore, made for the restitution of the amount agreed to; but the agent of the Foo-tai refused to conform with the terms of the charter party, and the matter was referred to the United States Consul; and by him to his superiors at Pekin. The affair however could not by any means be arranged before the American flotilla arrived; and the terms of the charter party at length were complied with.

A collision took place September 11, at Woosung between the *Helen Nicholson* and the Ham Barque *Savallie*, the latter on her way to Shanghai, and before they could get free of each other an iron barque coming up, got foul of them both. The *Helen Nicholson* had lost her jibboom, but we have not yet heard the whole extent of the damage.

The Hamburg Steamer *China* on her way to Hongkong, came into violent collision with the French barque *Amiral Charner*, bound to Shanghai, when outside of the Lightship on the 7th inst., both vessels sustaining serious damage. The former lost fore yard, fore rigging and rails, while the barque had her bowsprit, jibboom, etc., cut away. The *China* returned to port, her Captain having been seriously injured by a falling spar at the moment of collision.

In Woosung the agitation about the Stamp Act has advanced another step. The reply of His Excellency to the memorial, which has already appeared, was read at a public meeting, held on Monday last for the purpose of receiving it, and to decide on what further steps should be taken. The Meeting presented a remarkable contrast to the former gathering. Many of the original promoters of the movement did not show at all, while three gentlemen came forward either to defend the Government policy, or to advise the discontinuance of further opposition to it; while at the first meeting there was perfect unanimity, so far as the speaking was concerned, in denouncing it. A motion for appointing a committee to draw up a memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to His Excellency, was very briefly moved and seconded; about half the persons present (120) voted for the motion; eight voted against it, the remainder of the meeting not voting either way. The speeches of Messrs. Sharp, Barnard, and Storey, in favour of the Stamp Act, frequently elicited applause, showing that public opinion here is by no means unanimous against the Stamp Act as had been stated. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the agitation will remain at its present stage, and that the promised memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies will never see the light. The residents at Amoy sent in a protest against the Stamp Act; His Excellency replied to it as promptly and effectively as he did to the Hongkong memorial. His Excellency, it is said, sent home his despatches on the matter by the last mail.

We hear it rumoured that F. W. Mitchell, Esq., the present Postmaster General, is likely to be appointed Commissioner of Stamps" or "Stamp duty." Mr. Mitchell has so distinguished himself by hard work, in whatever department he has been employed, that his selection as Commissioner of Stamps—if the rumour be true—is a guarantee for the efficient performance of the duties of that office.

The new Dollar has been made "the" or "a" legal tender; which article is to be used we shall doubtless learn in next Saturday's Gazette.

We learn upon good authority that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company's vessel *Feisen*, has been sold for \$50,000 to the Netherlands Company. Her probable destination is Japan, and that the promised memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies will never see the light. The residents at Amoy sent in a protest against the Stamp Act; His Excellency replied to it as promptly and effectively as he did to the Hongkong memorial. His Excellency, it is said, sent home his despatches on the matter by the last mail.

We hear it rumoured that F. W. Mitchell, Esq., the present Postmaster General, is likely to be appointed Commissioner of Stamps" or "Stamp duty." Mr. Mitchell has so distinguished himself by hard work, in whatever department he has been employed, that his selection as Commissioner of Stamps—if the rumour be true—is a guarantee for the efficient performance of the duties of that office.

The new Dollar has been made "the" or "a" legal tender; which article is to be used we shall doubtless learn in next Saturday's Gazette.

We learn upon good authority that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company's vessel *Feisen*, has been sold for \$50,000 to the Netherlands Company. Her probable destination is Japan,

We noticed in our last week's issue the mysterious abduction of a native contractor named LIN-KEE. A reward of \$200 is offered by government for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of one or more of the persons who assaulted and carried him off by force.

The Hotel company have held a meeting, which we report in another column.

The Directors intend to take legal action against the repudiators of shares, but in the interests of all parties it is to be hoped that the matter will be compromised in a satisfactory way.

There were rumours at Macao of a demonstration on the part of the Chinese against a fort on the point opposite the city. The real particulars, so far as we can learn however, seem to be of a far more pacific nature.

It is very likely that the Chinese are highly dissatisfied with "the bold stroke of policy" the Portuguese have been guilty of

in erecting a fort at the entrance of the bay for the purpose of levying a tax upon every Chinese junk that passes it. Thus far, however, no hostile or aggressive demonstration against this act has been adopted. The dozen War Junks, we learn, are merely rendezvousing in the Macao Roads preparatory to a cruise against the pirates on the Western Coast. Some time last week a number of the crews of these junks had a run on shore, and in all likelihood fell into the hands of some of the crimps attached to a baracoon; they were induced to gamble, lost all they had, received hand-money from their cicerones and were then marched off—in order to be shipped off to Peru or Havana. The Chinese Authorities applied to those of Macao for the restitution of their kidnapped countrymen, seven of whom were returned, four of the men being still missing. This, we believe, is the true version of the affair.

The recent typhoons did less damage here than was expected. It was here simply a gale, which blew more or less all day on the 12th instant until past midnight, commencing from the South West, and veering round to the North East, whence the heaviest gusts came. It is supposed by seafarers that this typhoon, if it was originated in the South Western part of the China Sea and travelling to the North, probably expended itself between Swatow and Formosa. The *Dwina*, Russian three masted schooner, had put into this port on account of the heavy weather experienced to the Northward of this island. The mail steamer *Bhar* must have been just on the circumference of the cyclone. It is to be hoped she got off scathless.

The weather at Canton during the gale was precisely similar to that which prevailed here. Tuesday was very close and sultry, the Barometer steadily falling all day, reaching 29.58 at 7 p.m., with wind N.W. at 7 A.M. On Wednesday the glass stood at 29.50, with furious Northwesterly gale, which continued throughout the day. The glass at noon 29.44, and at 7 P.M., 29.40, which was the lowest point reached. The wind fell during the evening and blew, but moderately during Thursday, with frequent showers.

Altogether we may congratulate ourselves on our good fortune during the present year in the matter of wind and weather. Thus far Hongkong has been, as predicted, by no means unhealthy, and the approach of cold weather is not this season bailed only as a check on the ravages of disease in the Colony.

It is easy to comprehend the mental obliquity of a writer who thus speaks without knowledge of the motives—not the acts—of an officer like Colonel Gordon, when he expounds his interesting theory respecting rewards for a faithfully fulfilled duty. To him it would appear that "pay" and "duty" are terms which represent equal values. He would have increased Nelson's pay by half a crown a day after the battle of Trafalgar, given the Duke of Wellington an extra forage allowance for his services in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and have offered to pay Havelock's medical expenses when a grateful country was ringing with his name. The British Government may be a bad paymaster, and slow to recognize merit, but Heaven defend us from a Government whose leading idea on the patters of "pay" and "duty" are expressed in the singular effusion we have above noticed.

"But even had the Harbour Master here exerted himself to induce the Chinese to carry out the engagements they have entered into, we can scarcely see that he has therefore a right to look a reward for doing what was simply and plainly his duty."

We have taken this sentence from an article which contains some very sensible remarks, and some very unjust aspersions on the characters of former residents in China. The logic this article puts forth is so astounding that it certainly cannot escape notice from its very eccentricity; the main point sought to be demonstrated by its writer being that no man is entitled to reward (*i.e.* any special mark of recognition) who simply does his duty.

With the estimate formed of Mr. Hockley by our contemporary we have no reason to differ. Not having known more of him than the vague information supplied by public report and occasional notices in the papers, we are not qualified to judge whether the encomiums bestowed upon him by the *London and China Express*, or the soubriquet he receives at the hands of the *Recorder*, is the better merited. Our remarks apply only to the statement that he is the better merited. Our remarks apply only to the statement that he is the better merited.

It is easy to comprehend the mental obliquity of a writer who thus speaks without knowledge of the motives—not the acts—of an officer like Colonel Gordon, when he expounds his interesting theory respecting rewards for a faithfully fulfilled duty. To him it would appear that "pay" and "duty" are terms which represent equal values. He would have increased Nelson's pay by half a crown a day after the battle of Trafalgar, given the Duke of Wellington an extra forage allowance for his services in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and have offered to pay Havelock's medical expenses when a grateful country was ringing with his name. The British Government may be a bad paymaster, and slow to recognize merit, but Heaven defend us from a Government whose leading idea on the patters of "pay" and "duty" are expressed in the singular effusion we have above noticed.

The PRESS & THE STAMP ACT. The threats of self-expatriation so loudly fulminated at the first meeting on the Stamp Act gained but very tremulous expression at the second. It was evident that, in the interval, consideration had like an angel whipped the offending Adam of unworthy apprehensions" out of many

promising martyrs, and restored them to an equitable and proper frame of mind. They have given up the thought of going to Macao; the Shamsen will still retain its desolate insularity; the populations of Amoy and Foochow will not be increased by any influx from Hongkong; and Sir Richard will not have to pipe a lament over a deserted territory. We felt convinced that the principal form of opposition to the Stamp Act would soon be given up by the reflective portion of its antagonists.

Mr. Arthur's declaration that "the banks are going to get off easier than they at first supposed," may be accepted as a satisfactory assurance that our bankers will not move their business to escape the operation of the Act. Indeed there are but two in the colony who profess to hold to the apprehension of banishment—our contemporary's *Press*, and the *China Mail*. The *China Mail* will still retain its desolate insularity; the populations of Amoy and Foochow will not be increased by any influx from Hongkong; and Sir Richard will not have to pipe a lament over a deserted territory. We felt convinced that the principal form of opposition to the Stamp Act would soon be given up by the reflective portion of its antagonists.

Mr. Arthur's declaration that "the banks are going to get off easier than they at first supposed," may be accepted as a satisfactory assurance that our bankers will not move their business to escape the operation of the Act. Indeed there are but two in the colony who profess to hold to the apprehension of banishment—our contemporary's *Press*, and the *China Mail*.

Mr. Arthur's declaration that "the banks are going to get off easier than they at first supposed," may be accepted as a satisfactory assurance that our bankers will not move their business to escape the operation of the Act. Indeed there are but two in the colony who profess to hold to the apprehension of banishment—our contemporary's *Press*, and the *China Mail*.

Mr. Arthur's declaration that "the banks are going to get off easier than they at first supposed," may be accepted as a satisfactory assurance that our bankers will not move their business to escape the operation of the Act. Indeed there are but two in the colony who profess to hold to the apprehension of banishment—our contemporary's *Press*, and the *China Mail*.

Mr. Arthur's declaration that "the banks are going to get off easier than they at first supposed," may be accepted as a satisfactory assurance that our bankers will not move their business to escape the operation of the Act. Indeed there are but two in the colony who profess to hold to the apprehension of banishment—our contemporary's *Press*, and the *China Mail*.

shines most brightly. It would be a pity to condense the paragraph in which that gallant officer is noticed, so we quote the following merely omitting a few words which in no way affect in the sense:—

"In the case of Col. Gordon, whose action was admirably subordinate to the views of Sir Frederick Bruce, praises, which would require some qualification if applied to the greatest men that modern times have produced, were showered by the *Times* on this very lucky adventurer. Upon his refusal of a present, was the greatest stress laid. This was taken as a proof of his entire disinterestedness, and of the great nobility of disposition, which induced him to aid the Imperialist cause. We admit that it does not seem that Gordon was avaricious. He appears rather to have been quite content to throw aside money for what is a strong motive of action, namely, ambition. But it is absurd to deprive ourselves with the idea that that ambition was anything more than the mere ordinary desire of self advancement which attaches to human nature. Ambition is not necessarily a praiseworthy quality, unless the ambition be devoted to the furtherance of some great and noble end, in which the man's idea of self is made subordinate to the cause which he serves. Now was there, we ask any one in his senses, any element in the Imperial Government which would excite such enthusiasm as to make a man desirous to sacrifice self to uphold it. Assuredly there was nothing of the kind. There is not one single feature that can be looked back to with honest pride for having served such a cause; not one salutary measure adopted; not one noble principle asserted. Hence, though perhaps in a solitary instance it may have appeared that ambition, and not avarice, was the motive for a man's joining the Imperialists, we say that that ambition was not high, but was a low ambition."

"In proportion to the sums which each man draws out of Hongkong, he should contribute to the cost of keeping up the island as a trading station. That is the true principle of taxation here." Of course it is; but how are we to reconcile the recognition of such a principle with the attitude the *Press* has assumed towards the Stamp Act? An income tax being an impossibility, how can effect be given to the "true principle of taxation here" unless through the medium of a Stamp Act? How else can you even approximately tax the sums which each man "draws out" of this "trading station?" Not by increasing the house and police rates, for they remain the same, whether a man "draws out" from this "trading station" annually ten or ten million dollars; and being "debarred from taking advantage of the usual sources of revenue," mainly because they have no existence here, and having therefore to elect between the assessed rates and some other mode of raising revenue, what have we to fall back on, to carry out the *Press* principle of taxation, but the principle of *Stamp duties*? Raising a loan would not meet the present financial difficulties of the Colony, while it would make men "contribute a percentage in proportion to the sums which each draws out" of the Colony, while it would be inappreciable by those who derive the largest incomes from Hongkong as a "trading station." We shall endeavour to make this plain to our contemporaries. The total number of assessments for rating in the Colony is 5,016; of these 929 are occupied by Europeans and other foreigners, and 4,117 by Chinese. But of the 929 "foreign" assessments, there are but 106 which come fairly under the denomination of "mercantile houses," the remainder being made up of shops, board-houses, and private residences. It must simply increase the existing burden on those who "draw" least, in fact who "draw" nothing "out" of the Colony, while, as His Excellency has said, it would be inappreciable by those who derive the largest incomes from Hongkong as a "trading station." We shall endeavour to make this plain to our contemporaries. The total number of assessments for rating in the Colony is 5,016; of these 929 are occupied by Europeans and other foreigners, and 4,117 by Chinese. But of the 929 "foreign" assessments, there are but 106 which come fairly under the denomination of "mercantile houses," the remainder being made up of shops, board-houses, and private residences. It must simply increase the existing burden on those who "

us commences by stating projectors that Shan-ho, near the mouth of the emporium of foreigner portion of the rich Kung, is the most suitable system of Railways to rail and seaboard districts other district offers such as the introduction of Rail-

A pause of some duration was broken by Mr McDouall, remarking: "It was said that at the last meeting everything was cut and dried; perhaps those who so complained will now come forward. Let us see (much laughter). Another lengthy pause ensued.

Mr GRANVILLE SHARP rose and commented a very able speech by a jocular remark on the absence of strict formality at the meeting, and then urged them to consider whether the Stamp Act, which he was not there, however, to defend, would be disastrous to the Colony as had been prophesied. Was this small measure really to reduce East Point to a pirate haunt? Make the City Hall a third class public! Convert Falconer's Jewellery store into a marine store! Would fishermen henceforth dry their nets under the piazza of the Oriental Bank? (laughter and cheers). Nothing precipitated an event more the anticipation of it. Never tell a man he is going to die, because he might do so through the assurance and then one might be held guilty of murder (laughter). Englishmen did not like to be taxed. He was against it, for taxation had a sting for him as for other Englishmen, and the moment it touched him he winced and groaned, and shrank from it, but bore it after all, as the poor patient camel did his load at Suez or Alexandria (laughter and cheers). But now that all had been done that could be done with regard to the Stamp Act, was it worth while to go on overcolouring the picture of desolation? If Hongkong was to fall should it not fall with some show of magnanimity? And looking calm on the other side of the question, might they not find something to prepare them for the adverse decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies? (cheers.) Mr Sharp argued that there was no substantial injustice inflicted by the Act, and remarked that at the last meeting this was said to be a bankers' question, and that the bankers would leave the port if they were further taxed. But he put it to the meeting whether the amount of police and lighting rates drawn from these wealthy corporations, some few hundred dollars each, was a fair contribution to the necessities and exigencies of the colony (cheers). Their capital here was equal to £5,000,000 sterling, yet the only liability that enormous amount of capital was under, was an insignificant house and police rate (cheers). The speaker contended against the proposal to increase the house tax, on the ground that the poorer rate-payers would pay the heaviest proportion of increase, and ridiculed the apprehensions that had been expressed about the future of Hongkong, a dreary feeling which he attributed to temporary depression of trade. As to the alarm felt by the Chinese, that was no doubt attributable to the other ordinances that had been lately passed for their government. It had been said that the merchants of Hongkong would go to Macao or Canton if the Stamp Act passed, and that it would lessen the value of property in Hongkong. There were properties for sale in Hongkong, not on account of the Stamp Act, but on account of previous overtrading and losses. There were houses also for sale in Canton and Macao. Were the contracted issues of some of the Banks to be attributed to the stamp of one per cent? Would the Merchants leave their palaces here for the shanties and packhouses of Honan, or would they in these times of difficulty, build new palaces on Shamen? What advantages had Canton? Ships must be towed up the river; Canton was a day further from sea by mail or from the coast. You might as well open a European store at Mount Davis or Causeway Bay. Did more than one tenth part of the goods imported into China from Hongkong at present pay duty? If it all had to go to Canton in foreign bottoms, it must all pay duty; and often squeezes as well. Would home merchants direct their consignees to Shanghae in preference to Hongkong because they had to pay a dollar upon the remittance of account sales? And what was to become of the property in Hongkong? Would the owners of £8,000,000 worth of property run away from it because of the Stamp Act? The Governor would be stopped because of the Colony would be stopped because of the Stamp Tax. They might as well expect it to stop a mighty river. The Governor had hit the right nail on the head, when he placed the additional taxation on the shoulders of those who could best afford to bear it! (cheers.)

There being no one else desirous to address the meeting.

The Chairman put the motion. Half the number of those present held up their hands in its favour; of the remaining minority, only eight voted at all, and they declared against the resolution, which was accordingly carried.

Mr ARTHUR here rose and remarked there had been a good deal said about bankers in regard to this Stamp Act. A case had arisen the other day in regard to which he had received a letter from His Excellency in which he found the Banks after all were going to get off easier than they had at first supposed.

The Chairman then declared the proceedings at an end, and the meeting broke up.

## THE STAMP ACT.

convened by the anti-slavery Committee, was held Court room yesterday afternoon for the purpose of receiving His Excellency's Memorial, and for a relating thereto as might be. At the time named proceedings, about 20 persons had entered 120' when the business was opened, the person present chairman, a motion was carried by Mr Maclean to preside, and was moved by Mr Bosman and Mr Ryrie.

Mr (who, as on the former seat while addressing explained that the meeting had in accordance with an adjourned to receive His Excellency's Memorial that had been the Governor against the almost every one, he dared already read the Memorial, and course would be to read it. The Chairman then rose (still keeping his seat), and quietly, the only interposing a call for naming the referred to by His Excellency as concerned with him about the The Chairman also produced statement of the financial position of the colony that has already appeared, and a statistical paper we understand him) the proceeds paid by different classes of this island. (The Chairman further to state that he had an interview with the Governor before His Excellency submitted the Chinese deputation. From a report he told from His Excellency in the deputation, as reported in—those which (the Chairman) had in mind—had been received by His Excellency had stated that this deputation was an European one, that it was in Europe" on the part of the Europeans. He thought it was

Chairman of the memorial to do away with His Excellency on that head (he).

distinctly stated to His Excellency that he had nothing to do with the Chinese alone, and (unintelligible) knew nothing of it before it was got up and advised them to apply at the Secretary's Office for permission to do so. That was all he indeed the publication of the could show that the committee had to do with it. He told me that he was under the impression that the Chinese had moved in the matter the Europeans did, and he never said nothing at all about that. He

gave a denial to the assertion that the committee had used any force or undue pressure on the Chinese in this matter—(cheers). Having now read the reply, he would be glad to hear any gentleman who was ready to take any further steps in this matter, which was a very important matter, so far as this Colony was concerned.

The motion having been reduced to writing, the Chairman asked if any one would second it. Another pause occurring.

Mr BARNARD, barrister, came forward to make a few remarks, his appearance being greeted with mingled laughter and applause. He said he had been but a short time in the Colony, but being likely to remain here for some time, and feeling as one of the community, he felt justified in coming forward to make a few observations (laughter and applause).

The CHAIRMAN: Are you going to propose an amendment? Because I am not there, however, to defend, would be so disastrous to the Colony as had been prophesied.

Was this small measure really to reduce East Point to a pirate haunt? Make the City Hall a third class public! Convert Falconer's Jewellery store into a marine store! Would fishermen henceforth dry their nets under the piazza of the Oriental Bank? (laughter and cheers). Nothing precipitated an event more the anticipation of it. Never tell a man he is going to die, because he might do so through the assurance and then one might be held guilty of murder (laughter). Englishmen did not like to be taxed. He was against it, for taxation had a sting for him as for other Englishmen, and the moment it touched him he winced and groaned, and shrank from it, but bore it after all, as the poor patient camel did his load at Suez or Alexandria (laughter and cheers). But now that all had been done that could be done with regard to the Stamp Act, was it worth while to go on overcolouring the picture of desolation? If Hongkong was to fall should it not fall with some show of magnanimity? And looking calm on the other side of the question, might they not find something to prepare them for the adverse decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies? (cheers.)

Mr Sharp argued that there was no substantial injustice inflicted by the Act, and remarked that at the last meeting this was said to be a bankers' question, and that the bankers would leave the port if they were further taxed. But he put it to the meeting whether the amount of police and lighting rates drawn from these wealthy corporations, some few hundred dollars each, was a fair contribution to the necessities and exigencies of the colony (cheers). Their capital here was equal to £5,000,000 sterling, yet the only liability that enormous amount of capital was under, was an insignificant house and police rate (cheers). The speaker contended against the proposal to increase the house tax, on the ground that the poorer rate-payers would pay the heaviest proportion of increase, and ridiculed the apprehensions that had been expressed about the future of Hongkong, a dreary feeling which he attributed to temporary depression of trade. As to the alarm felt by the Chinese, that was no doubt attributable to the other ordinances that had been lately passed for their government. It had been said that the merchants of Hongkong would go to Macao or Canton if the Stamp Act passed, and that it would lessen the value of property in Hongkong. There were properties for sale in Hongkong, not on account of the Stamp Act, but on account of previous overtrading and losses. There were houses also for sale in Canton and Macao. Were the contracted issues of some of the Banks to be attributed to the stamp of one per cent? Would the Merchants leave their palaces here for the shanties and packhouses of Honan, or would they in these times of difficulty, build new palaces on Shamen? What advantages had Canton? Ships must be towed up the river; Canton was a day further from sea by mail or from the coast. You might as well open a European store at Mount Davis or Causeway Bay. Did more than one tenth part of the goods imported into China from Hongkong at present pay duty? If it all had to go to Canton in foreign bottoms, it must all pay duty; and often squeezes as well. Would home merchants direct their consignees to Shanghae in preference to Hongkong because they had to pay a dollar upon the remittance of account sales? And what was to become of the property in Hongkong? Would the owners of £8,000,000 worth of property run away from it because of the Stamp Act? The Governor would be stopped because of the Colony would be stopped because of the Stamp Tax. They might as well expect it to stop a mighty river. The Governor had hit the right nail on the head, when he placed the additional taxation on the shoulders of those who could best afford to bear it! (cheers.)

There being no one else desirous to address the meeting.

The Chairman put the motion. Half the number of those present held up their hands in its favour; of the remaining minority, only eight voted at all, and they declared against the resolution, which was accordingly carried.

Mr ARTHUR here rose and remarked there had been a good deal said about bankers in regard to this Stamp Act. A case had arisen the other day in regard to which he had received a letter from His Excellency in which he found the Banks after all were going to get off easier than they had at first supposed.

The Chairman then declared the proceedings at an end, and the meeting broke up.

begged to move that a committee be appointed by this meeting to draw up a memorial to the Secretary of State for the colonies in answer to the Governor's reply, such memorial to be signed as numerously as possible (cheers).

The motion having been reduced to writing, the Chairman asked if any one would second it. Another pause occurring.

Mr BARNARD, barrister, came forward to make a few remarks, his appearance being greeted with mingled laughter and applause. He said he had been but a short time in the Colony, but being likely to remain here for some time, and feeling as one of the community, he felt justified in coming forward to make a few observations (laughter and applause).

The CHAIRMAN: Are you going to propose an amendment? Because I am not there, however, to defend, would be so disastrous to the Colony as had been prophesied.

Was this small measure really to reduce East Point to a pirate haunt? Make the City Hall a third class public! Convert Falconer's Jewellery store into a marine store! Would fishermen henceforth dry their nets under the piazza of the Oriental Bank? (laughter and cheers). Nothing precipitated an event more the anticipation of it. Never tell a man he is going to die, because he might do so through the assurance and then one might be held guilty of murder (laughter). Englishmen did not like to be taxed. He was against it, for taxation had a sting for him as for other Englishmen, and the moment it touched him he winced and groaned, and shrank from it, but bore it after all, as the poor patient camel did his load at Suez or Alexandria (laughter and cheers). But now that all had been done that could be done with regard to the Stamp Act, was it worth while to go on overcolouring the picture of desolation? If Hongkong was to fall should it not fall with some show of magnanimity? And looking calm on the other side of the question, might they not find something to prepare them for the adverse decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies? (cheers.)

Mr Sharp argued that there was no substantial injustice inflicted by the Act, and remarked that at the last meeting this was said to be a bankers' question, and that the bankers would leave the port if they were further taxed. But he put it to the meeting whether the amount of police and lighting rates drawn from these wealthy corporations, some few hundred dollars each, was a fair contribution to the necessities and exigencies of the colony (cheers). Their capital here was equal to £5,000,000 sterling, yet the only liability that enormous amount of capital was under, was an insignificant house and police rate (cheers). The speaker contended against the proposal to increase the house tax, on the ground that the poorer rate-payers would pay the heaviest proportion of increase, and ridiculed the apprehensions that had been expressed about the future of Hongkong, a dreary feeling which he attributed to temporary depression of trade. As to the alarm felt by the Chinese, that was no doubt attributable to the other ordinances that had been lately passed for their government. It had been said that the merchants of Hongkong would go to Macao or Canton if the Stamp Act passed, and that it would lessen the value of property in Hongkong. There were properties for sale in Hongkong, not on account of the Stamp Act, but on account of previous overtrading and losses. There were houses also for sale in Canton and Macao. Were the contracted issues of some of the Banks to be attributed to the stamp of one per cent? Would the Merchants leave their palaces here for the shanties and packhouses of Honan, or would they in these times of difficulty, build new palaces on Shamen? What advantages had Canton? Ships must be towed up the river; Canton was a day further from sea by mail or from the coast. You might as well open a European store at Mount Davis or Causeway Bay. Did more than one tenth part of the goods imported into China from Hongkong at present pay duty? If it all had to go to Canton in foreign bottoms, it must all pay duty; and often squeezes as well. Would home merchants direct their consignees to Shanghae in preference to Hongkong because they had to pay a dollar upon the remittance of account sales? And what was to become of the property in Hongkong? Would the owners of £8,000,000 worth of property run away from it because of the Stamp Act? The Governor would be stopped because of the Colony would be stopped because of the Stamp Tax. They might as well expect it to stop a mighty river. The Governor had hit the right nail on the head, when he placed the additional taxation on the shoulders of those who could best afford to bear it! (cheers.)

There being no one else desirous to address the meeting.

The Chairman put the motion. Half the number of those present held up their hands in its favour; of the remaining minority, only eight voted at all, and they declared against the resolution, which was accordingly carried.

Mr ARTHUR here rose and remarked there had been a good deal said about bankers in regard to this Stamp Act. A case had arisen the other day in regard to which he had received a letter from His Excellency in which he found the Banks after all were going to get off easier than they had at first supposed.

The Chairman then declared the proceedings at an end, and the meeting broke up.

again, and asked if anybody would second it.

Mr RYRIE: I second the motion.

Mr STOREY rose to speak to the motion. With reference to the proposed appeal to the Secretary for the Colonies, he must confess that from his experience he thought it would be a mere loss of time and paper. They knew very well what reply they had received to their protest against the military contribution; he was quite sure that rarely, if ever, would they find the Colonial Office step in between their Governor and his policy, so long as they did not see any actual injustice inflicted. As to the Governor's speech, He confessed that when the Stamp Act was introduced, he was opposed to its schedule, but he did not sign the memorial because he did not think that due consideration had been given to His Excellency's letter (hear). The public seemed at that time to be seized with a rabid desire to do something against the Governor, and His Excellency's letter was entirely ignored. His Excellency had clearly said that he was open to conviction, and not only himself introduced modifications of the original schedule, but invited suggestions for further amendment. But no such advice as he sought was ever tendered to him; and in his (Mr S.'s) opinion His Excellency had shown a manly, straightforward spirit in passing the Act as he had done. It was now perfect, as far as it went; but the Governor would modify it still further, if required on good ground (cheers).

As for the Governor's reply to the Memorial, he considered it to be perfectly unanswerable; he had got the ground from under the memorialists' feet completely (cheers). If there was one point more than another to which that remark would apply, it was that relating to the sum of \$4,000 dollars for road to Kowloon. His Excellency said the Government was bound by agreement with its tenants to incur the expenditure. The ground at Kowloon was sold four years ago, and the new road was then shown. The person who owned the land would have been able to do with it had it been kept with him; and he (Mr S.) said there was an honest display in the Governor's determination to fulfil faith with the public that deserved commendation (cheers). The land was sold on the condition that the road should be made. Mr Storey supported His Excellency's views with respect to the water-rates. It was notorious that the existing water rates were paid by numbers who did not receive the supply of water they were entitled to (cheers), and he could scarcely see why, when the promised supply was given, an additional payment should be demanded by increase of rates (cheers). He was paying codles to bring water to his house—water for which he already paid rates, and he knew many persons who were in the same condition. In the speech His Excellency had met this question and every other with argument fairly, openly, and honestly, with perfect honesty to the public and to his own convictions; and he (Mr S.) was sure that His Excellency's policy would turn out to be the most honest in its results (cheers). He repeated it would be a waste of time, under the circumstances, to send any memorial to the Secretary of State. But before concluding, he would remark that there was one thing the public had to thank the memorialists for. Had it not been for the severe opposition, partly personal opposition, for which they had to thank the memorialists, the Governor would not have had an opportunity of showing what stuff he was made of (cheers). He hoped His Excellency would long remain in the Colony (cheers), and he would gladly pay his quota of taxation under the new Stamp Act. The suggested increase of the house duty would have been infamous, for it would have pressed heavily on those who were now sufficiently hard pressed (cheers). The Governor had hit the right nail on the head, when he placed the additional taxation on the shoulders of those who could best afford to bear it (cheers).

There being no one else desirous to address the meeting.

The Chairman put the motion. Half the number of those present held up their hands in its favour; of the remaining minority, only eight voted at all, and they declared against the resolution, which was accordingly carried.

Mr ARTHUR here rose and remarked there had been a good deal said about bankers in regard to this Stamp Act. A case had arisen the other day in regard to which he had received a letter from His Excellency in which he found the Banks after all were going to get off easier than they had at first supposed.

The Chairman then declared the proceedings at an end, and the meeting broke up.

His Excellency has therefore sought to accomplish this by a Stamp duty, the only means compatible with the freedom of the port by which the Legislature here can reach parties, who, though not actually residing in Hongkong, nevertheless indirectly benefit from the establishment and maintenance of Hongkong as if residing there.

It is quite true that the principle of a Stamp duty might be pushed injuriously far—and become by its complications and heavy amount "grievous" and "exorbitant." It is not true however, that such terms fairly describe the Ordinance recently passed, and His Excellency sees no just reason why the people of Amoy should assume that an equitable mode of taxation is likely to be carried either by himself or Her Majesty's Government to an extreme calculated to injure the interests which it is their duty to foster and protect.

His Excellency will feel obliged by your forwarding this letter as a reply to the parties, who transmitted their memorial through you.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) L. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,  
for the Colonial Secretary.  
To GEORGE F. MACLEAN, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Hotel Company took place yesterday afternoon. Mr Overbeck taking the chair.

Mr Overbeck commenced by saying that in order to give a clear idea of the present position of the Company he would state the measures which had been taken by the Directors since its formation.

The Company was formed in September last. In February last one of the Directors gave notice of resignation, and repudiated the shares for which he had signed, his partners refusing to have anything to do with them. At this others took the alarm and refused their shares. The directors had tried every means in their power to get this gentleman to take the shares for which he is responsible; but without success. The consequence is that the matter has been taken into Court, but the legal adviser of the Company having been absent at Shanghai until very recently, and the Supreme Court being now in vacation, it would be impossible to have the case come on until the re-assembling of the Court in October next. Thus the valuable property of the Company had been lying idle, very much to the embarrassment of the Directors, and interest had been accumulating. Schedules of the assets and liabilities of the Company had been prepared and the legal adviser of the Company had been engaged to keep the shareholders informed of what was to be done.

The truth is that the Chinese are thoroughly "Asian" in their views with regard to government. Like the Tuks who complained of their new Pacha because he had not allowed any one to be ridden over on his entry into the city, they have a profound contempt for a weak Government, and on detecting the slightest sign of want of determination will fight with immense energy against any law they dislike; but once convinced that the law will have no mercy on offenders, either take themselves outside its pale when no possible gain is to be obtained by remaining within it, as in the case of the rebels, or bow their necks to the yoke with a cheerfulness that is surprising provided always that it pays to do so. As it does most undoubtedly "pay" to return to Hongkong we have no apprehension that the piracy or registration ordinances, or even "that dreadful Stamp Act," will drive any of them away, except those whose only means of subsistence is piracy and rapine, while their cheerful submission to the new ordinances will doubtless astonish many who are unacquainted with the peculiarities of the Chinese character to which we have alluded.

The number of shares originally subscribed for was 2,075; of these the representatives of 231 shares have either left the Colony or failed, leaving 1,849 shares; 755 shares are not paid up, and 75 are held by the legal advisers of the company who have a claim against it; 230 have been transferred to the owners of the Oriental Hotel which it was originally intended to lease and refit.

A shareholder asked what the directors intended to do? So much delay had occurred that the shareholders were anxious to know what was to be done.

The chairman replied that as soon as the Supreme Court was opened Mr Pollard, the legal adviser of the company, had been instructed to bring the Directors on immediately.

He also stated that the Directors had written to Mr Pollard urging him to use every possible expedition in getting the case disposed of. A gentleman suggested that perhaps Mr Pollard might go to the next Shanghai Races, and then what would become of their case? Should not another legal adviser be employed?

The chairman stated that the directors had every reason to believe that the case would be settled as soon as the Court received, and expressed his opinion that a favorable decision for the company would be given. When this was done the company could begin work in earnest. The meeting then adjourned.

The accounts shew that on 839 shares all the calls due were paid up in full.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 1127.—SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

**THE VOLLEY GUN.**—A description of this new instrument of war is given by the Wimbledon correspondent of the *Morning Herald*.—I have had an opportunity of inspecting a curious machine in the shape of a "Volley gun," an awful instrument of death and destruction, intended to throw with precision a hundred and fifty rifle balls at one discharge to a distance of from one to two thousand yards! The gun consists of a short thick copper barrel bored in parallel lines for the required number of shots, and mounted on a carriage similar to that of an ordinary field-piece. It is loaded at the breech, which is moved by a powerful two-handed lever screw and opens downwards, the charges being then inserted by means of an ingenious modification of the machine used in filling in the detonating powder in the manufacture of percussion caps; a piece of machinery which most of your readers will doubtless remember as one of the prettiest in the laboratory of Woolwich Arsenal. I have of course had no opportunity of seeing this formidable monster—the working of which only requires five men—fired, Wimbledon Camp not being exactly the best place for discharging at random 150 or so of rifle bullets every half-minute; but it certainly is a deadly-looking weapon enough, and if fired into a marching column, at say three-quarters of a mile's distance, ought in the course of half-a-dozen shots, to make, as the sailors say, a pretty general average.

The following notice in the *Gazette* bears this day's date:—"The attention of landlords and owners of tenements assessed to the Police and Lighting Rates for 1866, is drawn to the Government Notification No. 102 of the 30th June last and with reference to the XIV Clause of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1863, owners of tenements, in respect of which the rates for the first half year 1866 have not been paid at the Treasury, are informed that immediate proceedings will be commenced against them to compel the payment of any rates in arrear on the 1st July last." A short time since we endeavoured to impress on the government the necessity of instituting an improved method of rate collection, inasmuch as hardship was unavoidably inflicted on many householders through the looseness which prevails under the existing system. There cannot, however, be any reasonable complaint made that the above notification is at all harsh. We are now beyond the middle of September. Whatever may be the faults of collection, those persons who have not yet paid their first moiety of the year's rates have surely had sufficient time to remedy the omission voluntarily; and any neglect of the foregoing notice should immediately entail on them the threatened consequences. We understand that the amount of due rates outstanding is over \$30,000. We wonder how much the arrears would become annually, if the suggestions of our financial reformers were adopted, and the house and police rates increased to meet the deficiency in the general revenue, instead of resorting to a Stamp Act.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

**THE following is a short and curious summary of the colonial empire of Great Britain:**—"The colonies of Great Britain comprise altogether 3,350,000 square miles, and cost us for management 3,350,000 per annum, or just about a pound a mile. They have an aggregate revenue of 11,000,000, and owe among them 27,000,000, or just two years and a half's income. They import goods to the amount of £60,000,000, yearly—half from ourselves, and half from all the rest of the world. They export produce to the value of 50,000,000, of which three-fifths come to this kingdom; and all this is done by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the aggregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites."

To the vast totals represented by these figures Hongkong, at the commencement of the present year, contributed as follows. It possesses an area of 29 square miles and costs nothing but the expenses of Naval and Military protection, both of which are as much for the benefit of the open ports of China as of Hongkong itself. The Colony contributing nevertheless £20,000 per annum for the protection of British residents at, and to the Northward of, Hongkong. Since 1854 it has paid its own expenses. The population in December last was 2034 Europeans and American; 1795 mixed blood and aliens; and 121,675 Chinese; making a total of 125,504 inhabitants.

If we add to the totals given in the first paragraph 900,000 square miles for India and 20,000,000 of people with a trade of 7,000,000, we have as a result that the Queen reigns over nearly one-third of the land of the earth, and nearly a fourth of its population.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

H. M. S. *Osprey*, returned into port at 9 o'clock this morning, and was to leave as usual at 5 p.m., for her usual cruising ground off Green Island. This vessel, has not been 12 consecutive hours in harbour since the 23rd August, and since the early part of June has been so constantly employed that leave to the seamen has only been granted on one occasion.

Yesterday, in consequence of a signal of distress from the British ship *Lancaster*, a boat was sent to her from the *Osprey*. The master stated that the crew, who consisted chiefly of Danes and other foreigners, had refused to work, alleging that the ship was badly found. An Officer and boat's crew were accordingly sent on board, by whose assistance she was brought to within two miles of Hongkong, and there left.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

H. M. S. *Barbary*, arrived this morning from Nagasaki after a fine run—she had one or two cases of Small Pox on board, but they were of a trifling nature. She reports that the *Afghan* was to leave Yokohama for Tientsin with Admiral King and suite on board, en route for Peking,—with the view, it is stated, of conferring with H. M. Minister on the piracy question.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

**THE CHINA CHALLENGE CUP.** Presented by the Volunteers in China, was won, we perceive, by ten picked shots from the county of Stafford. The cup was not presented, for the "intelligible reason (re-

marks the *Herald*) that that excellent specimen of Chinese art has not yet (July) reached this country; it will, however, be here in the course of the autumn, so that the next fortunate winners will enjoy the full extent of their triumph."

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

**AN UNPRECEDENTED FACT.**—TWENTY-FIVE LACES of silver went home to the Secretary of State by the August Calcutta mail and many more are likely to go. This fact is unprecedented in the history not of India only but of Asia. Asia used to send gold to Greece and Rome, but she has always absorbed silver. And now, such is the lack of credit caused by the recent panic, that the Secretary of State finds it cheaper to take remittances in silver than to sell *Rs* bills in London, while private remittances are sent from India in Government paper. There is a wrong impression abroad as to the cost of sending back to England silver which has already made the voyage to India or China. The actual loss to Government is under 3 per cent. for the silver is sent in the pure unalloyed form of bars at a low rate of freight and insurance. The loss to the bullion merchants, however, cannot be less than 7 per cent.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

**BANK RETURNS.**—*(From the Government Gazette of Saturday.)*

The following are the average amounts of notes in circulation and specie in reserve, by the respective banks undermentioned, for the month ending August 31, 1866.

**ORIENTAL BANK.**  
Notes Issued, . . . . . \$237,430  
Specie in Reserve, . . . . . 200,000

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.**  
Notes Issued, . . . . . \$320,419  
Specie in Reserve, . . . . . 200,000

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA & CHINA.**  
Notes Issued, . . . . . \$21,800  
Specie in Reserve, . . . . . 21,800

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAE BANK.**  
Notes Issued, . . . . . \$613,023  
Specie in Reserve, . . . . . 300,000

**PROCLAMATION.**

By His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knight, and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the Order of Her Majesty in Council dated the 9th Day of January, 1863, a Proclamation was approved for the Regulation of the Currency in this Colony wherein it was (amongst other things) declared and ordained, that "the Dollar of Mexico, or other silver Dollar of equivalent value as may from time to time be authorized by the Governor or Other Administering the Government of Hongkong shall be the only legal tender of payment (except as hereinafter directed) within Our said Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies." Now, therefore, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, being the Governor of the Colony, do hereby proclaim that the Dollar and Half Dollar issued from the Royal Mint of Hongkong shall be legal tenders for all payments within the Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. H. RENNIE,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.**  
Given at Victoria, Hongkong,  
this 15th Day of September, 1866.

From late private advices from Shanghai we learn that the Emperor, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s *Sunderland*, had returned from Corea, but the news brought by her from that Peninsula are kept rather secret. She herself, however, does not seem to have made a particularly satisfactory trip, at least as far as the venture by her was concerned. It is stated that the King of Corea is friendly in his demeanour to strangers, but without not quite desirous of too great intimacy with them. When the French and British men of war, now en route to the dominions of His Highness, have reached a thorough understanding in all likelihood will be come to.

Evening Mail, Sept. 19.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.**—was held yesterday, J. F. Holliday, Esq., in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs H. B. Gibb, D. Mackenzie, E. Baker, E. L. Woodin, D. Davidson, A. Perkins, J. F. Holliday, A. Coxon, W. C. Young, W. M. Morgan, J. C. Clifford, H. Hodges, F. T. Smith, W. N. Middleton, J. R. Anton, E. H. Pollard, E. Arthur, C. Vincent, B. Mackintosh, A. Case, J. M. Tommochy, J. M. Vicker, F. Mayor, C. D. Bottomly, W. H. Gibb, H. H. Nelson, R. Lyall, D. Welsh.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and passed, it was proposed by Mr. Davidson that before the accounts of the previous year were passed measures be adopted to collect the debts owing by subscribers. Mr. Baker proposed as an amendment, which was duly seconded and carried.

That the accounts as presented be passed and the Committee now to be appointed be requested to see to the collection of outstanding debts.

Proposed by Hon. H. B. Gibb that the Committee should only consist of three, the Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer as previous to last year. Seconded by Mr. Case and carried.

The incoming Committee were then elected by Ballot as follows. President, the Hon. H. B. Gibb, Esq.; Secretary, J. Greg, Esq.; Treasurer, D. Davidson, Esq.

It was then proposed and carried that the opening game be played on October 1st with dinner at the Club, as usual, in the evening.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

**THE COOLIE TRADE AT MACAO.**—is flourishing. The Baracoon, by special permission of the Government of that port, have been opened sooner this season than on previous occasions. There are probably not less than fourteen to fifteen hundred Coolies on board different vessels by this time, but none of these crafts, according to a law existing therewith, can leave before the North East Monsoon is supposed to have set in, say about the 1st proximo.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

We notice in the columns of the *Alta California* a paragraph "in memoriam" relating to the supposed death of Mr. M. C. Morrison, late H. M. Consul at Chefoo and now on leave in England. His friend who penned his obituary notice, and who pays a high compliment to Mr. Morrison's cha-

racter and qualifications, will doubtless be glad to learn that the news he deplores is untrue, Mr. Morrison not having been murdered as reported.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

**EFFUSIVE LOYALTY.**—The *Courrier de Saigon* describes the manner in which the Emperor's *fête* day was observed there, prefacing its account by the following outburst of demonstrative attachment to H. I. M.:

"The feast of the Emperor was celebrated with a lively enthusiasm, the Military and the Civil Residents uniting in a common demonstration of gratitude to this illustrious prince, who has established the Colony of Cochinchina, and who gives to it so many marks of the high solicitude which he bears towards it. The Asiatics and the Natives themselves appreciate the greatness of the idea that directs the acts of France in the far East. They are eager to render their respectful homage to this powerful and generous will which has extended the limits of the empire in order that the laws of humanity may reign."

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

**A VISIT TO CANTON.**

October, 1865.

CHAP. I.

**A WALK ROUND HONAM.**

Of all the cities of China I think without doubt Canton is to us the most interesting. It is a city which has been from time immemorial the seat of Vice-royalty; it has never suffered destruction, either by fire or by sword, and it has held its own throughout all the troubles of the rebellion; it was, until very recently, the great emporium of foreign trade, and as such it numbered amongst its citizens some of the wealthiest men of the Empire. There are I suppose more fine public buildings, more ceremony and state, more wealth and ostentation and a more thorough Chinese air generally about everything connected with Canton than about any other city of China, not excepting the capital. The "turbulent population" of Canton are a dream of the past, for nowhere have I mixed with a people more docile, friendly, and hospitable than the Cantonese of today.

My friends were living in a large mansion on the new settlement of Shantoune. It is almost impossible to give an idea of these matchless to a stranger. They are composed of nothing but bamboo and matting and form a dwelling quite palatial in its way, but especially adapted for coolness and ventilation. They are surrounded by bamboo fences covered with a very pretty convolvulus creeper, which grows with great rapidity and very soon covers the whole, and each matched has a neat little garden attached. The settlement of Shantoune is a very pretty spot, covered with these bungalows and the few European houses interspersed; with its green sword and avenues of trees and its air of peace and retirement is truly delightful after the everlasting buzz and excitement of the ever active population of the native city and suburbs.

On the opposite shore of Honam where most of our merchants took refuge when they were driven out of the Factories in 1857, they still have their offices, and here for convenience sake many of the principal native dealers, with whom they do business have followed them. Here are the establishments of Hoaching, the celebrated carver of Ivory ware and knick-knacks, Hipqua the celebrated painter. Here too is situated the celebrated Honam Temple, one of the most sacred and largely endowed shrines of the Empire. We will just take a walk through it and discuss its merits.

We enter through a small gateway, and traverse a long avenue in which numerous dogs make a very noisy attack upon us, but take care to keep their distance. At the end of this avenue the principal gateway or entrance is reached, and here are four stupendous figures presiding spirits of the shrine. They are all in a sitting posture and they are colossal in their dimensions. They remind one of those huge figures in the Egyptian department of the Crystal Palace or of the celebrated idol, which Robinson Crusoe distinguished himself by destroying. They are the Gods of Music, Martial Ardour, Wealth and Prosperity. It is hardly necessary to comment upon their positions, but it may be observed that Health is holding up in an ominous manner something which looks very like a bolus, and that he is completely covered with placards, or petitions for recovery, placed there by weak minded invalids, who purchase them of the priest for a small consideration. A peculiar feature in these figures is that their faces and their hair are of divers strange colors, and they are heavy unwieldy masses devoid of all symmetry or merit. We now enter a courtyard on either side of which are small shrines. In the centre we ascend a few steps and after a little persuasion are admitted by a priest into the large temple in the centre. Here again are three stupendous gilt figures, representing the "Past" the "Present" and "the Future." They have no merit, but are heavy dull masses if possible more stupid and meaningless than the previous ones. Around the shrines are a number of smaller gilt figures representing sages and religious devotees in by-gone ages, and the place is hung out with long red streamers, with quotations and "good words" embroidered upon them in gold, worked by the wives of rich men and presented by them as devout offerings to the sanctuary. In this portion of the Temple, there is a very richly toned bell which visitors usually take the liberty of sounding rather lightly notwithstanding the protestations of the priest. It must be said however that the Chinese are the least prejudiced nation in the world upon the subject of religious matters, and as for their priests they are little better than coolies or drudges, not respected in any way but looked down upon as good-for-nothing lazy rascals as they are. They shave their heads entirely, not even wearing pigtail, and are clothed in a very dingy grey gown, the superiors on grand occasions wearing scarlet and yellow ornaments usually of fine silk. Their ceremonies consist of a low monotonous squeaky dirge, sometimes accompanied by equally squeaky music, but more often by merely two bits of stick or two pieces of iron knocked together. They walk round and round the temple, and they bat before the shrines and knock their heads against the ground, and they have strings of beads which they are working all the time. When the performance is over they suddenly stand at ease, disrobe, grin and disperse.

Beyond the temple we have just been visiting is another one very similar in its general features, but the principal object of

attraction in which is a very massive marble Dagoba. It is said to be formed of one solid block which I think is conspicuously not the case, and although considerably larger I am inclined to doubt it. We now pass through passages and across courtyards quite labyrinthine in their way, and come across smaller shrines innumerable, the dwellings of the priests, their dining hall where no less than 1,200 priests supported at this sanctuary sit down daily to dinner, their kitchen and their dormitories and at length reach, the garden which contains their graves. I say their graves, but the fact is their bodies are burned, and their ashes after being consumed are deposited in jars, exposed for a certain time, and eventually consigned to one common vault. These jars containing the remains of these holy men are ranged in an open shade and have received the nickname of "potted priests." The censopaths which are their last resting places are striking looking sepulchres like most Chinese graves in the form of the Greek "Omega," which is a curious and somewhat suggestive fact.

In the garden are two trees, one of which has grown completely through the stem of the other, and in the Temple are preserved animals of many descriptions devoted to sacred purposes. Amongst these were recently some very fine pigs, one of which was stabs to be upwards of a hundred years old, perfectly blind and unable to move. This sacred pig and many of his aged brethren however took it into their heads to die a short time since and their representatives have no very striking features. The number of dogs about this temple, as indeed every where in China, is very troublesome; they are fine wolfish looking animals with lots of pluck, but probably developed, and have very formidable teeth.

While we are at Honam it may be well to mention that there is a very good Curio shop known by the name of Yang Chong. There are some really good things to be had here, but visitors must take care not to buy up articles, as some of them do not buy up articles, as some of them have been somewhat doctored for sale to Europeans.

**AMERICAN TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.**—*(From the New York Evening Bulletin.)*

Among the passengers by the *Golden Age*, which arrived yesterday, was Dr. D. J. Macgowan of New York, who is on his way to China in the interest of the East India Telegraph Company. The object of this Company must prove especially interesting to our California readers, for it relates to the development of Pacific commerce through the increase of American influence and trade in Asia. The Company was incorporated two years ago under a special charter from the Legislature of the State of New York, with a nominal capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a telegraph in the Chinese Empire, connecting the cities of Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Nanking and Peking, and also intermediate places. It is believed that the business between these points will make the line remunerative, independently of the fact that the line will form a connecting link between the Russo-American Telegraph uniting San Francisco with Pekin via Bering Straits, and the British Telegraph from Calcutta to Canton thus completing the chain of electrical communication from New York across the American Continent, Asia and Europe. The Directors and prominent stock-holders of the East India Telegraph Company are James J. Day, Isaac Livermore, Thomas E. Stewart, Nicholas Mickle, Fletcher Westray, Isaac M. Bull, Charles S. Westcott, F. L. Johnson, Augustine Heard, Jr., John and James Purdon—the two last named being residents of China and partners in commercial houses there. The Company represented by these gentlemen, and comprising considerable wealth and influence, has so far obtained from the Chinese government a concession which permits no more than the construction of a submerged telegraph line along the coast from Peking to Canton. This concession has no practical value, except as a preliminary to negotiations for full permission to penetrate the interior. Superstitious fears of physical ill to be worked by the magic of the wires, and hereditary jealousy of foreign influence, prevented the Celestial authorities from at once granting all that was asked; but no doubt is entertained that when they can be made to understand the harmless nature of the electric telegraph, and be convinced that their countrymen will share equally in its use and benefits, they will extend all that is asked.

Dr. Macgowan, who possesses scientific qualifications, and who from study and a residence of 17 years in China, has acquired a familiar knowledge of the language, expects to be able to smooth the way to this desirable consummation. He goes to China as Commissioner to secure the necessary concessions from the Emperor and to superintend the construction and putting into operation of the proposed telegraph. He will be followed in good time by a party of assistants and workmen, accompanying the wire and other materials for the line. Some of the wire, we are informed, has already been forwarded. Dr. Macgowan hopes to be aided in his mission by English and French influence, and as both those nations will be represented among the stock-holders of the company, and as the enterprise must advance the commercial interests of all, this expectation is not an unreasonable one. He intends to instruct in telegraphing a number of natives who have received an English

TEMBER 20, 1866.

tain seeing the position of his  
verbode to assist her, and  
the attempt. The captain's  
sailed on board again, but  
perished. The second mate  
officer then left on board of  
the crew remaining on  
vture to go in the basket,  
staying on the wreck. The  
en took the basket and came  
the last who would leave the  
that is to say, myself, the  
carpenter, and one of the  
led in righting the long boat  
over the reef. We then  
as we could pick up off the  
and, and maintaing all stand  
the boat, with some of our  
ments. By this time the sea  
clean breach over the reef.  
her, thinking to lay by the  
able, to rescue some more  
the sea making we were  
ard of the reef, and night  
found ourselves surrounded  
ster, and could not get clear  
break we found ourselves  
f, and having a compass as  
we could ascertain which  
was blowing, I thought it  
d for the Australian coast,  
ed on the morning of the  
able to carry sail at times,  
the boat to. The sea was  
igh all the way across from  
in the act of landing  
being frightened the boat  
he jumped overboard and  
We lost everything with the  
what we had on; we then  
ward, not knowing where  
Sunday morning when we  
r, and seeing a light, which  
the Clarence River; we were  
by Captain Muir to Mr.  
on board of Captain Muir's  
our wants were well attended  
es of the survivors out of 15  
mate; James Matthews,  
and Samuel Wilson, seaman,  
was despatched from Syd-  
in the hope of saving those  
o were left behind.

established itself in its desired position by the storming of Gitschin. The Second Prussian Army issued out of Silesia, had a bloody battle at Nachod, still pressed on, and effected a junction with the First Army, having been aided by the arrival of the Prussian Guards, who came by an intermediate route, and gained a decisive victory over the Saxons and the Austrians under Clan-Gallas. The Prussians must have had in the field, after their two armies were united, a force of not much less than two hundred thousand men. An equal force of Austrians was resting on the fortresses of Königsgrätz and Josephstadt, and protected by the Elbe and one of its tributaries. At length, on Tuesday the 3rd of July, a day for ever memorable in the history of Europe, that great battle was begun that was to decide the fate of so many men, and the destiny of so many nations. At six o'clock in the morning the first shot was fired, and at seven in the evening the great Austrian army, under the renowned Beudlich, was in utter rout, broken, disheartened, powerless.

The following calendar of events is published in the *Memorial Diplomatique*:

"June 14.—Federal execution decreed by the German Diet.

"June 16.—Entry of the Prussians into Leipzig, Giessen, and Cassel. Occupation of Löbau.

"June 17.—Entry of the Prussian General Vogel into the Hanoverian capital.

"June 18.—Occupation of Altenburg, Ositz, and Lauban, in Bohemia, by two Prussian regiments, and occupation of Bernstadt by Prussian cavalry. Occupation of Dresden by the Prussians.

"June 19.—Evacuation of Fort Wilhelm by the Hanoverian troops. Prince William of Hanau made prisoner. Cavalry encounter between the Austrians and Prussians upon the Rumburg road.

"June 22.—Nixdorf occupied by 7,000 Prussians.

"June 23.—Occupation of Rumburg by the Prussians.

"June 24.—Armistice between the Hanoverian and Prussian troops.

"June 25.—Action near Jungbunzlau between the Austrians and the Prussians. The Prussian troops occupied Reichenberg, Trautenau, and Aicha (Bohemia).

"June 26.—Engagement near Turnau.

"June 27.—The army of the Crown Prince of Prussia fought the battle of Nachod. Engagement at Ossiecin. Fight between the Prussians and Hanoverians near Lungensalza. General Steinmetz throws back the Austrian corps d'armée (Ramming) upon Josephstadt. Engagement of the same corps with the 6th and 7th Austrian corps under the Archduke Leopold.

"June 28.—Action near Trautenau. The troops of Prince Frederick Charles engaged. They are quite prepared to avail of the new steamers. The

agents by the agents of Messrs. P. & O. Company, our readers will be able to judge by the following.

"June 29.—Actions at Kort near Turnau, and at Chvalowitz, between Kolitz and Königgrätz. An Austrian army corps under General Cham-Gallas compelled to retire upon Königgrätz.

"June 30.—The Hanoverian army surrendered at discretion. Capture of Gitschin by the Prussian army.

"July 1.—Actions at Kort near Turnau, and at Chvalowitz, between Kolitz and Königgrätz. An Austrian army corps under General Cham-Gallas compelled to retire upon Königgrätz.

"July 1.—Arrival of King William at Gitschin. Junction of the Crown Prince's army with that of Prince Frederick Charles.

"July 3.—The battle of Sadowa."—*Saturday Review*.

#### MISSIONS & SCHOOLS.

To those interested in the question of religious proselytism we commend the following remarks from the *Overland Atheneum and Daily News*. A constant complaint is heard from some that the converts made by missionaries (of all denominations) are not "real Christians." We can readily believe this and yet recognize the fact that much good is done by a nominal profession of Christianity by the natives of a pagan country as affected at an increase of its length of passage.

been, we imagine, some mis-  
to the intentions of the  
the new line. Passenger  
long distances, unless very  
found to be a very paying  
and Messrs. Holt's of their  
appear disposed to offer any  
advertisements to the public to  
lives of their line. So far as  
we judge, the advantages of  
made by the new line and  
O. Company, our readers  
be able to judge by the following.

"P. & O. Company charge  
Hongkong to Southampton,  
through Egypt, making a  
for a passage occupying  
days. Messrs. Holt's agents  
(taking the exchange 4/6)  
of about 72 days from  
London, and a saving of  
is effected at an increase of  
in the length of passage.

been, we imagine, some mis-  
to the intentions of the  
the new line. Passenger  
long distances, unless very  
found to be a very paying  
and Messrs. Holt's of their  
appear disposed to offer any  
advertisements to the public to  
lives of their line. So far as  
we judge, the advantages of  
made by the new line and  
O. Company, our readers  
be able to judge by the following.

"P. & O. Company charge  
Hongkong to Southampton,  
through Egypt, making a  
for a passage occupying  
days. Messrs. Holt's agents  
(taking the exchange 4/6)  
of about 72 days from  
London, and a saving of  
is effected at an increase of  
in the length of passage.

The truth is, we fear, that Young Bengal  
must be left a goal to himself in this  
matter in roving his mind. The question  
has now been stated so often, we mean the  
great question of religious belief, that  
little can be added for further iteration.

The educated Bengalee has a perfectly clear  
apprehension of the differences between his  
national religion and ours. This apprehension  
has forced him to abandon his own, and it is unreasonable to expect more from  
one generation. Indeed, when we consider  
what we have done of every particle of faith in the  
received doctrines of his fathers, in the  
extremes of his religion and the very first principles  
of his practical beliefs, it is likely he  
will be in a fit state of mind to receive my  
mysteries as hard to be understood as the ones we  
have taught him to despise, mysteries that  
most wise men among us are afraid to argue  
about too inquisitively? We have trained  
him to subject all his own beliefs to the  
touch-stone of reason, it is sensible to ask  
him to accept other beliefs to which reason  
guided by faith can seldom give her assent.

A nation is not to be hurried in its great  
changes. The generation that destroys has  
ever been, and always must be, distinct from  
the generation that builds upon the space that  
predecessors have cleared. A very ignorant  
or a very superstitious people may easily  
be led to do harm.

Now very little has been done, and  
that little at a reduction of from 5 to 10  
cents.

A small cargo of Saigon comprising 3000  
pieces was sold at \$2.07 and about 500  
pieces of Siem Cargo containing a large pro-  
portion of Paddy at \$1.87.

18th September, 1866.

The dullness which has characterized busi-  
ness of late, seems to be on the decline. Some of our principal native dealers who,  
during the past two or three weeks appeared  
to rest on their oars, have resumed operations,  
thus imparting a little more liveliness  
to the market.

*Cotton.*—No transactions of any moment  
are recorded; the prices obtained for some  
small lots rather shew a turn in favor of buyers.

*Cotton Yarn.*—The smaller numbers con-  
tinue to be required after, and about 200  
bales of Nos. 16 to 24 have passed into the  
trade at \$210 to \$212; besides this 50 bales  
of 28 to 32 met with a purchaser at \$240.

*Shirts.*—84 lbs., although freely offered  
at reduced prices, are difficult of sale.  
7 lbs. are in somewhat better demand, and  
1000 pieces of a popular chow were taken  
by the trade at \$3.67.

*Woolens.*—With the exception of a little  
inquiry for Scarlet Long Hairs the market  
continues inactive and nothing has taken  
place to call for remark.

*Rice.*—Very little has been done, and  
that little at a reduction of from 5 to 10  
cents.

A small cargo of Saigon comprising 3000  
pieces was sold at \$2.07 and about 500  
pieces of Siem Cargo containing a large pro-  
portion of Paddy at \$1.87.

19th September, 1866.

The improvement noticed yesterday was  
of no long duration having to-day been  
succeeded by great dullness throughout all  
branches of business.

#### THE TEA TRADE.

Up to the present time the deliveries are  
the same modest ten millions of pounds per  
month that they were in 1864 and the early  
part of 1865 prior to the reduction of the  
duty. Contrast these with the strangely  
winded up figures of the latter months of

last year; fictitious as far as representing  
actual Home and Export requirements  
which swelled the total deliveries for the  
year to 132,000,000 lbs. and caused flighty  
and sanguine London Brokers, in their infinite  
wisdom, to estimate the requirements of  
1865 to be 150,000,000 lbs. for the year.

Such figures might well be considered  
ridiculous, had they no reference to serious  
subject to merchants in China as the statistical  
position of Tea: but unfortunately  
some little credence was given to the state-  
ments, and the effect of this will be heavy  
loss to those who accepted the figures at  
Tientsin at \$21.25.

*Shirts.*—The inquiry for 8½ lb. prevail-  
ing yesterday has subsided, and no sales  
are reported.

*Candles.*—A sale of 100 pieces Dutch  
(second quality) and 30 pieces of No. 1,  
at \$3.40 has taken place.

*Scarf Longells.* Continue in request at  
flat rates.

*Rice.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—200 Bales of Shanghai were sold  
at \$23.25 150 Bales Tientsin (unpressed) at  
\$23.25 and 100 Bales of inferior pressed  
Tientsin at \$21.25.

*Shirts.*—The inquiry for 8½ lb. prevails  
yesterday has subsided, and no sales  
are reported.

*Candles.*—A sale of 100 pieces Dutch  
(second quality) and 30 pieces of No. 1,  
at \$3.40 has taken place.

*Scarf Longells.* Continue in request at  
flat rates.

*Rice.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward tend-

*Cotton.*—A few small retail lots changed  
hands at former rates the offers made for  
larger quantities between a downward

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
Sept. 10	H. Kong.	B. str.	290	Cameron	Saigon	sept. 5	General	A. Scott and Co
14	Gleam	B. str.	353	Ewart	Saigon	sept. 4	4 Rcs.	P. Schapra and Co
14	Richard	B. str.	366	John	Pulchanski, sc.	sept. 2	General	Den. and Co
14	Outline	B. str.	290	John	John	sept. 2	General	Den. and Co
14	Spangler	D. str.	310	John	John	sept. 2	General	Den. and Co
14	J. J. Litton	D. str.	310	John	John	sept. 2	General	Den. and Co
15	Japan	B. str.	325	Van	Van	sept. 15	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
15	Zephar	P. str.	297	Rasmussen	Newchawng	Aug. 29	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
15	A. Blue	D. str.	300	Cooper	Tientsin	sept. 2	otter	J. Burd and Co
15	Prutier	P. str.	255	Ramsay	Tientsin	sept. 2	"	J. Burd and Co
15	Yester	B. str.	309	Reynolds	W. S. Livingston	sept. 1	deens	J. Burd and Co
16	W. H. Borstorph	B. str.	432	Holloman	Bangkok	Aug. 27	Rice	Borneo Company
16	Watervogel	P. str.	600	Fischer	Batavia	sept. 6	Nil	Dutch Consul
16	Melrose	B. str.	200	Petford	Newchawng	sept. 4	"	John Burd and Co
16	Anony	S. str.	231	White	Bangkok	sept. 28	rice	J. Burd and Co
16	Kinnyapho	B. str.	341	Brake	Singapore	Aug. 2	General	Chinese
16	Shui	S. str.	343	Brake	Singapore	Aug. 2	General	Chinese
16	Albina	B. str.	315	Blomberg	Cheslo	sept. 6	peas	W. Pustau and Co
16	W. H. Borstorph	B. str.	416	Reynolds	Singapore	Aug. 16	General	Chinese
16	Royal Eagle	B. str.	367	Sargent	Singapore	Aug. 26	"	Chinese
16	Friele	S. str.	178	Jantzen	Newchawng	Aug. 30	peas	Siemens and Co
16	Ho Hoan	S. str.	184	Albrecht	Tientsin	sept. 2	cotton	Dent and Co
17	F. G. Ningting	S. str.	464	Board	Bangkok	Aug. 30	Rice	Jardine, Matheson & Co
17	Princess	B. str.	212	Jacobsen	Pretoria	sept. 9	General	Mayer and Co
17	Spaniard	S. str.	177	Reynert	Maula	sept. 1	General	Reynolds and Co
18	De Lek	D. str.	600	Rottengen	Rotterdam	May 16	"	Bahmann and Co
18	Itace Horse	S. str.	397	Henson	Potluck	sept. 5	Nil	Chinese
18	Richard III	A. str.	915	Green	Cardiff	May 6	General	Order
18	Hamcock	A. str.	1119	Stearne	New York	June 6	"	A. Hand and Co
18	P. of Satsum	B. str.	215	John	John	sept. 2	General	P. & O. S. N. Co.
18	Azur	B. str.	112	Robert	Bombay	dec. 22	sundries	P. & O. S. N. Co.
18	Windward Ho	A. str.	112	Andrews	Shanghai	sept. 16	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.
18	Mustide	P. str.	390	Barrett	S. Francisco	July 25	General	Russell and Co
18	Monte	P. str.	227	Jacobsen	Singapore	July 21	Flour	Busso and Co
19	May Queen	B. str.	314	Greavey	Put back	Aug. 33	"	Reynolds and Co

## PASSENGERS.

For Undine—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hunspach, Miss Luis, Mr. S. W. Baker, 2 Europeans, 41 Chinese, and distressed British seaman.

Per Feso—Mr. Ugurlari, Mr. ennie, 8 natives and 17 Chinese.

Per Windward Ho—Mrs. Fisher, Mr. L. L. thin, Messrs. Lipper, Garson, Phillips, Deslandes and 72 Chinese.

## DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Sept. 14	H. Kong.	B. str.	280	Poppin	East Coast	Indies	Douglas Lapraik and Co
14	Feeble	B. str.	657	Poulin	East Coast	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.
14	V. run	A. str.	677	Whiting	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
14	Ajax	B. str.	1670	Kud	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
14	Amazone	Wm. str.	263	Montschou	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
14	Conqueror	B. str.	1700	W. T. W.	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
15	Amazone	B. str.	1700	W. T. W.	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
15	Achilles	B. str.	278	Twilling	Ningpo	"	Ryall and Co
17	Hector	B. str.	1700	W. T. W.	Tientsin	"	Ryall and Co
17	Dreyfus	B. str.	424	Billot	Amoy	"	Ryall and Co
17	D. T. Visser	D. str.	305	Van de Velde	Batavia	"	Ryall and Co
17	Reiniger	B. str.	122	De Vries	Calcutta	"	Ryall and Co
17	W. B. C. B.	B. str.	216	Bolger	Laleutte, &c.	"	Ryall and Co
17	W. W. Sunwoda	A. str.	1862	Byrne	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
18	John Fraser	B. str.	906	Norton	Batavia	"	Ryall and Co
18	Carl Ludwig	D. str.	238	Caislen	S. Francisco	"	Ryall and Co
19	Albatross	B. str.	130	Kroger	Fuhon	"	Oxford and Co
19	Don Ricardo	B. str.	280	Jeffrey	London	"	Oxford and Co
19	Don Ricardo	B. str.	280	Jeffrey	London	"	Oxford and Co
20	Yesso	B. str.	500	Curtis	South Coast	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.
20	Kinnyapho	B. str.	341	Shikage	Amoy	"	Chinese
20	Panther	A. str.	1200	Johnson	Manila	"	A. Ryall and Co

## Shipping in China Waters.

Date	VESSEL	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Sept. 14	W. H. Kong.	B. str.	280	Poppin	East Coast	Indies	Douglas Lapraik and Co
14	Feeble	B. str.	657	Poulin	East Coast	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.
14	V. run	A. str.	677	Whiting	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
14	Ajax	B. str.	1670	Kud	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
14	Amazone	Wm. str.	263	Montschou	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
14	Conqueror	B. str.	1700	W. T. W.	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
15	Amazone	B. str.	1700	W. T. W.	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
15	Achilles	B. str.	278	Twilling	Ningpo	"	Ryall and Co
17	Hector	B. str.	1700	W. T. W.	Tientsin	"	Ryall and Co
17	Dreyfus	B. str.	424	Billot	Amoy	"	Ryall and Co
17	D. T. Visser	D. str.	305	Van de Velde	Calcutta	"	Ryall and Co
17	Reiniger	B. str.	122	De Vries	Laleutte, &c.	"	Ryall and Co
17	W. B. C. B.	B. str.	216	Bolger	Shanghai	"	Ryall and Co
17	W. W. Sunwoda	A. str.	1862	Byrne	New York	"	Ryall and Co
18	John Fraser	B. str.	906	Norton	Batavia	"	Ryall and Co
18	Carl Ludwig	D. str.	238	Caislen	S. Francisco	"	Ryall and Co
19	Albatross	B. str.	130	Kroger	Fuhon	"	Oxford and Co
19	Don Ricardo	B. str.	280	Jeffrey	London	"	Oxford and Co
20	Yesso	B. str.	500	Curtis	South Coast	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.
20	Kinnyapho	B. str.	341	Shikage	Amoy	"	Chinese
20	Panther	A. str.	1200	Johnson	Manila	"	A. Ryall and Co

## WHAMPOA.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	IN-ENDED DISPATCH
Agnew	Spur	B. str.	1624	Sept. 1	Birley and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
C. J. Jorgensen	Peter	B. str.	454	Sept. 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Peter	P. str.	454	Sept. 1	Birley and Co	H. K. & W. dock		
Clipper	W. str.	492	Sept. 1	Reynolds and Co	H. K. & W. dock		
Royal	W. str.	492	Sept. 1	Reynolds and Co	H. K. & W. dock		
Reindeer	W. str.	492	Sept. 1	Reynolds and Co	H. K. & W. dock		
Reindeer	W. str.	492	Sept. 1	Reynolds and Co	H. K. & W. dock		
Reindeer	W. str.	492					